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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A driving method for a plasma display panel, said plasma display panel comprising:

a panel having: a plurality of scan electrodes that
5 extend in a row direction; a plurality of sustain
electrodes that extend parallel to and in pairs with said
scan electrodes and that form display lines as a space
between said sustain electrode and said scan electrode
disposed adjacent thereto; a plurality of data electrodes
10 that extend in a columnar direction which is perpendicular
to the direction along which said scan electrodes and said
sustain electrodes extend; display cells formed at cross
points of said scan electrodes and said data electrodes;

a first clamping circuit for clamping a first
15 electrode which is one of said scan electrodes and said
sustain electrodes, to a predetermined potential;

a second clamping circuit for clamping a second
electrode which is the other one of the said scan
electrodes and said sustain electrodes, to a predetermined
20 potential; and

a charge-collecting circuit connected between said
first clamping circuit and said second clamping circuit to
perform charge-collection between said scan electrodes and
said sustain electrodes,

25 said driving method wherein after a write-discharge
is generated between said scan electrode and said data
electrode at said display cell, a voltage is applied to
said scan lectrode and said sustain electrode to thereby

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sustain said discharge, comprising:

transferring the potential clamped in said second clamping circuit to said first electrodes through said charge-collecting circuit to thereby vary the potential of
5 the first electrodes to the same level of the potential as that of said second electrodes.

2. The driving method according to claim 1, wherein, when a potential of said first electrode is higher than a potential of said second electrode, a current is applied
10 to flow from said first electrode to said second electrode through said charge-collecting circuit according to the difference between the potential of said first electrode and the potential of said second electrode to thereby vary the potential of said first electrode to be the same level
15 as that of the potential of said second electrode.

3. The driving method according to claim 1, wherein, when a potential of said first electrode is lower than a potential of said second electrode, a current is applied to flow from said second electrode to said first electrode
20 through said charge-collecting circuit according to the difference between the potential of said first electrode and the potential of said second electrode to thereby vary the potential of said second electrode to the same level as that of the potential of said first electrode.

25 4. A driving method for a plasma display panel, said plasma display panel comprising:

a panel having: a plurality of scan electrodes that extend in a row direction; a plurality of sustain

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lectrodes that extend parallel to and in pairs with said scan electrodes and that form display lines as a space between said sustain electrode and said scan electrode disposed adjacent thereto; a plurality of data electrodes
5 that extend in a columnar direction which is perpendicular to the direction along which said scan electrodes and said sustain electrodes extend; display cells formed at cross points of said scan electrodes and said data electrodes;

a first clamping circuit that has a first switching
10 element for clamping a first electrode which is one of said scan electrodes and said sustain electrodes to a power potential and a second switching element for clamping said first electrodes to a ground potential, and that clamps said first electrode to a predetermined
15 potential;

a second clamping circuit that comprises a fifth switching element for clamping a second electrode which is the other one of said scan electrodes and said sustain electrodes to a power potential and a sixth switching
20 element for clamping said second electrode to a ground potential, and that clamps said second electrodes to a predetermined potential; and

a charge-collecting circuit that comprises a first circuit line and a second circuit line, said first circuit
25 line being formed to include a first coil, a first diode, and a third switching element that series-connected to each other and to thereby allow a current to flow from said second clamping circuit to said first clamping

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circuit, and said second circuit line being formed to include a second coil, a second diode, and a fourth switching element which are series-connected to each other and to thereby allow a current to flow to said second
5 clamping circuit, and that is connected between said first clamping circuit and said second clamping circuit in parallel to an inter-electrode capacitance between said first electrode and said second electrode, thereby performs charge-collection between said scan electrodes
10 and said sustain electrodes;

said driving method wherein after a write-discharge is generated between said scan electrode and said data electrode at said display cell, a voltage is applied to said scan electrode and said sustain electrode to thereby
15 sustain said discharge, comprising;

transferring the potential clamped in said second clamping circuit to said first electrode through said charge-collecting circuit to thereby vary the potential of the first electrode to the same level of the potential as
20 that of said second electrode.

5. The driving method according to claim 4, wherein, when the potential of said first electrode stays at the ground potential, and the potential of said second electrode stays at the power potential, said driving
25 method comprising the steps of:

setting said second switching element to an OFF state;

setting said third switching element to an ON state

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to thereby allow a current to flow to said first circuit line; and

setting said first switching element to an ON state to thereby increase the potential of said first electrode
5 to the level of the power potential.

6. The driving method according to claim 4, wherein, when the potential of said first electrode stays at the power potential, and the potential of said second electrode stays at the ground potential, said driving
10 method comprising the steps of:

setting said sixth switching element to an OFF state;

setting said fourth switching element to an ON state to thereby allow a current to flow to said second circuit
15 line; and

setting said fifth switching element to an ON state to thereby increase the potential of said second set of electrodes to the level of the power potential.

7. The driving method according to claim 4, wherein,
20 when the potential of said first electrode stays at the power potential, and the potential of said second electrode stays at the ground potential, said driving method comprising the steps of:

setting said first switching element to an OFF
25 state;

setting said fourth switching element to an ON state to thereby allow a current to flow to said second circuit line; and

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setting said second switching element to an ON state to thereby increase the potential of said first set of electrodes to the level of the power potential.

8. The driving method according to claim 4, wherein,
5 when the potential of said first electrode stays at the ground potential, and the potential of said second electrode stays at the power potential, said driving method comprising the steps of:

setting said fifth switch device to an OFF state;
10 setting said third switching element to an ON state to thereby allow a current to flow to said first circuit line; and

setting said sixth switching element to an ON state to thereby reduce the potential of said second electrode
15 to the level of the power potential.

9. A driving method for a plasma display panel, said plasma display panel comprising: a charge-collecting circuit that has coils and a plurality of switches, that is parallel-connected to a capacitance between a set of
20 scan electrodes and a set of sustain electrodes of said plasma display panel, and that uses a resonant current generated at the time of discharge of the capacitance between the set of said scan electrodes and the set of said sustain electrodes to thereby perform recharge of the
25 capacitance between the set of said scan electrodes and the set of said sustain electrodes in reverse polarity; and first and second driver circuits that individually has two switches each for performing connection to a power

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supply or a ground, that clamp voltages of two ends of the capacitance between the set of said scan electrodes and the set of said sustain electrodes to a power voltage or a ground voltage, and that are individually connected to the two ends of the capacitance between the set of said scan electrodes and the set of said sustain electrodes, wherein a parallel resonant circuit is formed of the capacitance between the set of said scan electrodes and the set of said sustain electrodes and the charge/discharge circuit portion;

said driving method comprising:

transferring a potential that a first electrode which is one of said scan electrodes and said sustain electrodes has been clamped by said first clamping circuit to a second electrode which is the other one of said scan electrodes and said sustain electrodes through said charge-collecting circuit to thereby vary the potential of said second electrode to the level of that of said first electrode.

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